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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 27, 1917.

OPEN LETTER TO ALLAN POLLOCK.
ANARCHY AT BISBEE.
EXEMPTION BOARDS.
NEED OF A TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.
URGING ASSAULT UPON LABOR.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Reserve and Contingent Funds ..	2,185,170.16
Employees' Pension Fund.....	259,642.88
Number of Depositors.....	65,717

Open Letter to Allan Pollock

-:-

By
Alfred Steimer

San Francisco, July 23, 1917.

Allan Pollock of the Southern Pacific catering service, through the daily press, has uttered a wail of anguish because of the scarcity of cooks, and has been quoted as saying that "we must develop a race of cooks." Assuming that he has been correctly quoted, he has unknowingly admitted the cause of his lament. If young men are to be induced to adopt as their life work this important trade, the working conditions of the trade must become such that it will not require a special "race" of men to endure its almost superhuman requirements.

Practically every trade but the culinary, has long since left the twelve-hour day behind. Even the common laborer, the last to gain recognition in the upward trend of labor, has all but emerged from that period of industrial benightedness. The ten-hour day even is passing into history, and in most trades the era of the eight-hour day, no longer an ideal to set as the distant goal, is conferring its benefits on the worker, the employer, and the community, in dividends of health, greater efficiency and mutual cooperation.

In spite of all this, the twelve, thirteen, and fourteen hour day, seven days a week, still exists in the hotel and restaurant business, with its consequent physical breakdown in early middle age, and its stupendous toll to the great white plague. As far as the large majority of employers is concerned, the cook of forty-five is in the industrial discard.

Instead of trying to draw young men to this business, by trying to meet the workers in ameliorating these conditions, the attitude of the hotel and restaurant man has always been to retain the conditions of yesterday. The California Hotel Keepers' organization used every effort of highly paid corporation attorneys to have the women's eight-hour law declared unconstitutional in order that they might keep their waitresses and other women employees working twelve and fourteen hours a day, and wrung our hearts with

pity, because forsooth, the operation of the law would put these hotels and restaurants out of business. And now Mr. Pollock heralds unprecedented prosperity! The Restaurant Men's Association of San Francisco had the backing of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, to the extent of a widely advertised million dollar slush fund, and the aid of the "Law and Order" (?) committee in ways that may never be told, to keep the local cooks and waiters from securing a nine-hour day within twelve, and on the theory that to the victors belong the spoils, are now doing their utmost to re-establish the thirteen-hour day, and the conditions of sixteen years ago.

Add to this brief statement of the working hours of cooks a picture of the environment in which they work, often an unsanitary, poorly ventilated, and badly lighted kitchen, and it will take no extraordinary intelligence to conclude why young men—particularly native born—are not found adopting the culinary art as a means of livelihood, except by the accident of dire necessity; and why you find no fathers who follow the trade handing their skill down to their sons.

When the employers for whom Mr. Pollock laments so fervently realize that the cook has something in life to desire beyond a waking period in the kitchen, and an all too brief sleeping period to recuperate from the overstrain, and will sit down with the men and women of the trade, collectively represented, and work out a fair division of the rewards of the business, as a guarantee of the future, there will be no difficulty, even under the present abnormal labor conditions, in securing cooks for the future.

And when the public has awakened to the fact that though it does not see him, the cook who has prepared its appetizing meal does exist; and that said meal did come from somewhere beyond the walls of the brilliantly lighted dining room; and said public interests itself in the conditions and environment under which the food intended for its consumption is prepared, perhaps there will be a change.

ANARCHY AT BISBEE.

We take the following from the "Arizona Labor Journal," official organ of the Arizona State Federation of Labor, published at Phoenix:

"Confident of their numerical strength and sure of their immunity from the law, 3000 thugs and business men of Bisbee assembled there at 6.30 o'clock last Friday morning and planned and executed a deportation of law-abiding American citizens, the like of which has never been known not only in Arizona but in any part of the union. The deportation was conducted under the leadership of Harry C. Wheeler, the sheriff of Cochise County, who ordinarily is supposed to uphold law and order. The entire affair was conducted on behalf of the copper companies of the district whose employees are on strike.

"At 6.30 o'clock Friday morning, the appointed time set by the Protective Association and by the sheriff, 3000 merchants and gunmen appeared in squads upon the streets of the city. They were armed with high power rifles and some were clothed with the authority of the sheriff's office. The method of swearing them in as deputies was over the telephone and in similar ways. They wore white handkerchiefs upon their arms so that they would be distinguishable to each other. In a few moments after they made their appearance they went about the work of gathering up all those workers who were on strike. No one was overlooked by them if he did not happen to have a white handkerchief upon his arm. There was but one question asked: 'Are you working?' If you answered in the negative you were gathered in and marched with the rest to the 'bull pen' located at the baseball park. It might be mentioned that there was one other situation which would cause you trouble and cause you to be marched away to the 'bull pen,' and that pertained to all who did not agree with the thugs that the deportation was quite the proper thing. Anyone, high or low, who stood upon the Constitution of the United States and declared that the deportation was un-American and illegal, even if in the same breath he stated that he condemned the strikers, was immediately grabbed by some thug and hustled off to the baseball park.

"It was declared that the deportation was only to include Industrial Workers of the World, but it is a fact that can be substantiated that not only were the I. W. W. deported but also all members of the American Federation of Labor unions who were discovered. The gunmen went into restaurants and dragged waiters from behind the counters. The American Federation of Labor shop cards were torn from the walls in these places as well as in barber shops and off of union 'For Hire' automobiles. Among those members of the A. F. of L. who were deported are F. J. Perry, Walford Holm, C. N. Cavis and C. H. Homan. These are men who were not sent out in the cattle cars because of lack of room, but were nevertheless driven from town.

"After all of the men on strike or their sympathizers had been rounded up at the baseball park, they were placed aboard a string of cattle cars by the armed thugs. These cars but a few hours previously had been filled with cattle and since the cattle had been let out had not been cleaned. They were five and six inches deep in filth and each contained one receptacle containing water and were without food of any description. After all possible had been placed in the cars the train was started on its way toward the New Mexican line, a day's ride away. Armed guards strode back and forth upon the top of the cars and there was no chance of anyone escaping. The train did not stop at Douglas but made its way to Lee Station, 10 miles east of Douglas, where a change of train crews was made. While the stop was made at Lee the train was guarded by about 200 armed men from Douglas. From Lee the train was sent on east-

ward to Hermanas, New Mexico. Here the night was spent with great hardship by the men, who were without food.

"Acting under orders from General George Bell, Jr., the deported men were taken to Columbus, New Mexico, by Colonel H. G. Sickie and are being issued army rations. In addition to this they have erected a small tent city, have divided their numbers into companies in charge of captains and have chosen a leader for what they call their 'regiment,' whose name is Ben. K. Webb. The men intend to stick together, provisioned by the government, until the federal authorities send them back to Bisbee, under protection of the military.

"Among those shipped out of Bisbee on the cattle cars was Bill Cleary, a Bisbee lawyer and a tried and true friend of the labor movement. The sting of Bill Cleary's tongue had left its mark on some of the hide-bound parasites of Cochise County, and when their opportunity came, as it did last week, to 'get even,' they took Cleary from his automobile at Lowell and placed him on board the cattle cars. At the time he was taken, Cleary was on his way in his machine to Douglas, where he had matters of a legal nature to attend to. From the moment he was placed upon the cars until this week Cleary was in charge of the deported men. His natural characteristics of leadership qualified him for this position, and from the reports coming from the camp at Columbus his leadership has resulted in much good for the men.

"During the first part of this week and immediately following the deportations, a reign of terror existed in the camp of Bisbee. Women and children made their way about the streets weeping and praying for protection for their husbands and fathers, and many of the thugs and business men insulted and maltreated them. One such incident is sufficient. One of the thugs, an American married to a Mexican woman, called upon an American woman living next door to him, whose husband had been deported. The purpose of his call was evidently to ridicule and insult the woman. With his gun strapped across his shoulder he chided her about the absence of her husband. She ordered him to leave her house, saying: 'Get out of my house, you Mexican lover.' He replied: 'You don't need to worry, little one, for the next few weeks we'll all have American wives, and we won't have to marry them, either.'

"So far the only killing attending the deportation was that of Orson P. McRae and James Brew. McRae was a shift boss at the Copper Queen mine, and was acting as a gunman at the time he and several others visited Brew's home, who happened to be one of the strikers. The visit was made with the intention of taking Brew from his home by force and placing him upon the cattle cars. Brew, in the exercise of his rights under the law, refused to let the invaders enter his home, whereupon they immediately fired through the door. Brew returned the fire, killing McRae. He then, it is said, stepped out onto the porch and was murdered by McRae's companions. Sunday the funeral of McRae was held in Bisbee, and according to Associated Press dispatches, more than 4000 men were in the funeral procession. As a matter of fact, there were not more than 500. And as to the killing of McRae, it was done entirely within the law. Any man who tries to enter unlawfully, and without a warrant, the home of another with the announced purpose of doing him physical harm, such as a deportation amounts to, takes his own risk, and if death comes to him in so doing he alone is at fault.

"As we stated before, the deportations included members of the A. F. of L. unions, and as a result organized labor in Bisbee has practically been crushed. Secretaries, presidents, and, in fact, all of the officials of the various locals, have been shipped or told to get out of town. From

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a labor standpoint this leaves the district in very bad shape. Expecting the protection of the federal government, it is hoped that all those members of union labor who have been forced to leave the district will return. Their absence is just what is desired by the copper companies. If they all return it will not be many weeks until the organizations are once more built up and the battle against organized greed resumed with added vim and energy.

"At the present time all those who sympathize with the strikers in their present situation are doing all they can to get the men who are encamped at Columbus returned to Bisbee under protection of the federal military authorities. Pending this event the men will probably stick together at Columbus so as to be able to return in a body to their homes and families in Bisbee.

EXEMPTION BOARDS.

Late this week local exemption boards will receive from Washington the booklet of photographs that will fix officially the order of San Franciscans' liability to conscription and the thirteen draft exemption boards will set in motion the machinery that will select the men to make up the city's quota for the National Army.

The booklet of photographs contains photographs of the eleven blackboards on which the numbers were written by clerks the day the draft numbers were drawn at Washington. The booklet is the official list of the numbers and the order in which they were drawn. There are eleven pages, with the reproduced photograph of a thousand numbers on each of the first ten pages and five hundred on the eleventh page, making the total 10,500.

When the Washington list is received the exemption boards must copy the names of all the men in their districts in the order in which their numbers were drawn. Then the lists will be posted and notices to appear for physical examinations will be mailed to the required number of men. Within a week after that the work of making the actual selections for the new army will be begun.

Men absent from the districts in which they registered may be examined by exemption boards in their present places of residence. The registrant must mail to the exemption board in the district in which he registered an affidavit setting forth the facts of his case and requesting a transfer. That is all that is necessary. The home board probably will grant the request.

Local exemption boards have nothing to do with industrial exemptions and all persons desiring to set forth claims for exemption on the ground of their occupations must get decisions from the Federal district boards. Seven days after the posting of the official lists are allowed for the filing of affidavits bearing upon the subject. The regulations bearing on the subject read as follows:

"Each district board shall have, in accordance with the terms of said act of Congress, exclusive original jurisdiction to hear and determine, in respect of persons whose names have been certified to it by any local board within its jurisdiction as called for service and not exempted or discharged, all questions or claims for including or excluding or discharging such persons arising under the following provisions of said act of Congress authorizing the President to exclude or discharge persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency."

There are a number of lawyers who have expressed their willingness to aid in the filing of affidavits, and local boards are provided with blank forms. Every person called for examination before local boards must receive a certificate of some kind from the board.

NEED TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.

By Jennie Hayden.

Strange that the city "beloved around the world"—our own generous, open-handed San Francisco—should feel so callous to the pitiable condition of its tubercular poor who, for lack of proper care, are allowed to die in unbelievably large numbers yearly.

On investigation we find ours to be the only large community in the country failing to make adequate provision for the care of its dependent consumptives. The San Francisco Hospital, the only institution in the city or county which admits tuberculosis patients free of charge, is always overcrowded with cases in the advanced stage of the disease and has a list of hundreds of applicants whose conditions of living while awaiting admittance are inexpressibly pathetic.

Health and strength are the poor man's capital. With these he may bear the privations of poverty with a cheerful heart. But the tragedy of tragedies in the lives of the poor is the sight of a loved one growing more gaunt and hollow-cheeked daily for want of the proper rest, fresh air, food and medicine that are essential to recovery from tuberculosis.

The clinics which have been established in this city for the cure and prevention of tuberculosis are accomplishing much good in cases where patients are in a position to avail themselves of the expert advice and treatment given. But there are many who, for various reasons, are unable to take advantage of the help extended by the clinics and so drift along toward the stage of the disease where cure is impossible.

No improvement over present conditions can be expected until a sanatorium for the treatment of curable cases is established somewhere on the peninsula, thus enabling the city and county institution to care for the advanced cases.

Dr. Broderick, the head of the city and county institution, has repeatedly urged the dire need of such a sanatorium. Mayor Rolph is also deeply interested in the project. But nothing definite has so far been accomplished, although the distressful conditions are becoming more acute daily.

For three months of the present year it was my good fortune to be associated with prominent researchers in the field of tuberculosis. As a result of their study these medical men are agreed that consumption of the lungs is more a disease of malnutrition than of infection and can be cured in the incipient and even well-advanced stages by repairing the lost appetite and digestion, restoring lime to the weakened bones, breathing fresh air day and night, and taking absolute rest for a period varying in different stages of the disease. The patient should avoid the decalcified foods, such as highly-milled cereals, white bread, etc. The whole wheat bread is highly nutritious. He should eat freely of lettuce, onions, spinach and other lime-containing vegetables, and drink at least a quart of milk daily.

One result of recent research in this field is the following prescription, which I am privileged to pass on to my brothers and sisters in the labor movement:

Hydrochloric acid dilute (bottle costing 35c). Elixir of calcium chloride (bottle costing \$1).

Take ten drops of the hydrochloric acid dilute in half a glass of water before meals and one teaspoonful of the elixir of calcium chloride three times a day, after meals. The hydrochloric acid in diluted form aids digestion, while the calcium chloride supplies lime to the system.

LINEMEN STRIKE.

At New Britain, Conn., electrical workers employed by the United States Electric Light and Water Company have suspended work to enforce a wage increase of 50 cents a day.

July Reductions

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THE MOONEY VERDICT.

After a trial lasting nearly two months, Mrs. Rena Mooney has been acquitted by a jury in the Superior Court of the charge of complicity in the preparedness parade bomb explosion in which the lives of ten persons were taken.

This was the third of the so-called bomb cases tried, Warren K. Billings and Thomas J. Mooney having previously been convicted, the former having been sentenced to life imprisonment, and the latter being sentenced to hang. The evidence in all three cases was very similar except that in the case of Thomas Mooney a man named Oxman swore that he saw all of the defendants at the scene of the explosion shortly before it took place. Recent revelations, however, made it appear so clearly that he had been guilty of attempting to induce another man to perjure himself in order to corroborate his statements that the prosecution did not dare to put him on the stand in the trial just closed, and without such testimony there is really no case against any of the accused persons, the trial judge in the Thomas Mooney case having publicly declared had the facts of the Oxman matter been before him before he passed sentence on Mooney he would unhesitatingly have granted a new trial.

Those who followed the case in the Superior Court from the beginning were quite generally of the opinion that a verdict of guilty could not be expected upon the evidence adduced and that the best the prosecution could reasonably hope for was a disagreement, and it looked for a time as though that would be the result, as the jury deliberated more than fifty hours before finally informing the Court they were ready to return a verdict. Then the verdict was not guilty.

District Attorney Fickert, on learning the verdict, said: "I was not surprised at the verdict. The Rena Mooney case was the hardest one of all the conspiracy cases we have. We have not had a jury convict a woman of murder since I have been in office, and for that reason I had my doubt about the verdict in this case. Leah Alexander is an instance in point. I believe that if we had had a male defendant in this case we would have had a verdict of guilty. Conspiracy is not only difficult to present to a jury, but hard to prove by anything but the most circumstantial evidence. In a conspiracy some may be found guilty and some innocent. The verdict doesn't upset the theory of a conspiracy."

"I do not know what we will do with the other eight indictments. I believe we had a fair jury of well-selected men, and can only believe that they failed to grasp the case. I believed Rena Mooney guilty; that she was a guilty actor in the conspiracy, and prosecuted her on that theory. She had a fair trial."

Maxwell McNutt summed up the defense attitude. He said:

"I took the case because I was firmly and absolutely convinced of the innocence of these defendants. My knowledge of the background enabled me to see that the prosecution's case was a mere 'frame,' which would soon fall under its own weight. This verdict is but an entering wedge and in the near future it will be made perfectly clear that not only was there never even a legitimate suspicion against the persons indicted, but that they were indicted by reason of the efforts of Martin Swanson and were prosecuted by Fickert because he feared to expose his hopeless inability to discover the perpetrator of the crime. His prosecution of these cases was but a measure of stupid self-protection."

Edwin V. McKenzie said:

"The attorneys for the defense ask once more, where did they get Oxman and what do they intend to do with him? The acquittal of Rena Mooney means the conviction of Oxman. Who is going to prosecute Oxman?

"If the acquittal of Rena Mooney stops here, the public hasn't materially benefited. An individual has been vindicated, but the system of

corruption, intolerance and bias still prevails and the liberties of the people are still endangered by the Fickerts and the Oxmans. We consider that the most disgraceful trial ever held in an American court room is at an end."

Mrs. Mooney said:

"It's all right. I knew it would come out all right. It will come out all right for the boys, too. I am just happy. The people of San Francisco will now learn that I am just the opposite to what, perhaps, they had thought.

"Oh, I want everybody to live, live well and be happy. I have always felt and said that my trial would come out all right. I am glad that there were twelve men—honest and true men—who could see the light. I knew that intelligent men would give me justice. I have retained my studio all this year and I will continue teaching as soon as I am free. I will hold my annual musical recital. It was a hard and long trial and I am glad that it is behind us."

Foreman Hardwick of the jury said:

"It was a hard grind and we deliberated long and thoughtfully as we realized the importance of the case, and we did not want to make a mistake. We did not want to convict an innocent woman, neither did we propose to see a person escape if proved guilty of such a deed. We did our best, and consider the verdict the only one that any jury could bring in with the evidence as submitted."

REFUSE INJUNCTION.

At Ardmore, Okla., District Judge Freeman has denied an application of the Pioneer Telephone Company for an injunction against trade unionists who are requesting sympathizers to remove their telephones because of a strike of telephone girls, who are demanding higher wages.

The trade union movement is backing the girls and local sentiment is shown by the action of the mayor, who issued a proclamation declaring a half holiday on the afternoon of a street parade and demonstration in favor of the girls.

Do the small things and the first one that comes to you, and a second will immediately come.—John Bright.

NO H. C. OF L. HERE.

To illustrate the size of profits in these war times, United States Senator Pomerene of Ohio made public the following letter issued by the Bird Coal and Iron Company, Chicago, in soliciting stock subscriptions:

"Having purchased foundry iron for as low as \$12 or \$13 a ton during the past twelve months, you know that there must be a tremendous profit in it at the present market price of approximately \$40 a ton. On a production of 6,000 tons a month, the capacity of our furnace, which will be ready to go in blast within six or eight weeks, you can easily figure what the profits will be when we can produce the iron for approximately \$10 a ton and sell it at \$40 a ton. A profit of \$150,000 a month is well within reason, and on a capitalization of \$1,100,000 will be in excess of 100 per cent profit on the entire issue of the common stock of \$1,000,000."

"These profits," said Senator Pomerene, "are almost equal to coal profits."

CULINARY WORKERS GAIN.

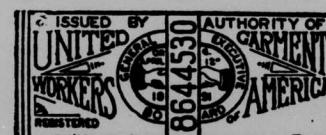
The Hotelmen's Association of Buffalo, N. Y., has signed a two-year agreement with their organized waiters and have made a verbal agreement with cooks, granting wage increases, one day off in seven, and a 10-hour day within 14 hours.

After a 48-hour strike, restaurant managers also granted the demands of their culinary workers.

After a short strike against leading hotels and cafes in Boston, Waiters' Union No. 34 has secured one day off in seven for its members. The employment of none but union waiters is also agreed to. No change was made in wages, as a monthly increase of \$7 was secured last April. The waiters' victory means their union will increase its membership from 400 to about 2500.

BAKERS WIN STRIKE.

At Newark, N. J., after a strike that lasted several weeks Bakers' Union No. 167 has raised wages \$3 a week and secured full pay for holidays.



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PATENT MEDICINE RAID ON CHINA.

Recent action of the United States Department of Commerce in recommending China to American patent medicine interests as a good field in which to develop their business, is unanimously condemned by anti-tuberculosis workers all over the country through a resolution adopted by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

It is maintained that the information and advice on this subject given in the Department's Special Consular Report No. 76 practically places a branch of the United States Government on record as promoting a traffic that has been condemned as an evil by every reputable medical or public health body in the country, both official and unofficial. This is of particular moment to anti-tuberculosis workers in view of the fact that the sale of alleged "consumption cures" constitutes one of the most tragic phases of the patent medicine traffic.

The National Association in its resolutions severely criticises the department's action in these words:

"Resolved, That the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis condemns such action on the part of the United States Department of Commerce, and that the executive secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the secretary of said department, urging that hereafter the influence of the United States Government should not be used in support of the patent medicine business."

The National Association estimates that not less than \$20,000,000 is invested in the business of manufacturing and exploiting fake cures for tuberculosis, and that the annual income from these concerns and individuals is \$15,000,000. About one-third of this amount is spent for advertising, leaving a profit of \$10,000,000 a year, which is characterized by the association as "blood money" taken from ignorant consumptives. There are over 500 of these so-called fake tuberculosis remedies listed. No drug or specific cure for this disease has yet been found, it is declared; but, if discovered early enough, tuberculosis may be cured by proper medical direction and the application of fresh air, rest, and good food.

It is pointed out that China has not yet recovered from the effects of the opium habit that was foisted upon it by Western civilization and that it is particularly unchivalrous of the United States Government to help foist a new evil upon this people while they are in the throes of re-organizing their society on a more intelligent and democratic basis.

THE "OPEN SHOP."

Charles A. Stillings died in a hospital in New York City and his remains were interred in Boston. Deceased was public printer at Washington from 1905 to 1908, during the Roosevelt administration. He became engaged in a controversy with the Bookbinders' Union, whose members objected to the practices of a certain foreman. The bookbinders appealed to the then president, Mr. Roosevelt, who, in deciding against them, used the term "open shop" for the first time. Prior to this time David Parry, of Indianapolis, Van Cleave of St. Louis, and other anti-unionists were forced to stand in their true colors, but they immediately seized upon the term "open shop," with its frothy claims of "independence," to conceal their opposition to organized labor.

The term has been handled so adroitly by anti-unionists that it now furnishes a cloak for the most rabid opponents of collective bargaining.

When a man is at the end of his argument he cusses. When a woman is at the end of her argument she cries.

EXPOSES LABOR SHORTAGE CRY.

The Federal department of labor at Washington has dealt a hard blow to "labor shortage" shouters by the publication of reports from middle western states, whose officials deny that there is a shortage of farm labor in their respective states.

In response to a request for information on the subject the department received the following replies:

A. L. Barkman, director of employment, United States employment service, Kansas City, Mo.—"So far have directed approximately 2,300 harvest hands. Only one point now asking for men and they are being supplied. Have been in close touch with entire belt at all times and believe no point has suffered from lack of help."

W. G. Ashton, State Commissioner of Labor, Oklahoma—"Harvest practically over. Had plenty of men. Supply of general agricultural labor has been good. No shortage to speak of."

P. J. McBride, State Commissioner of Labor, Kansas—"Agricultural labor in Kansas is in good condition. No additional hands needed at this time. Have had very few calls for help."

Wm. H. Lewis, State Commissioner of Labor, Missouri—"No acute shortage of farm labor in Missouri. Harvest practically completed. Supply of labor apparently sufficient for needs this year."

A. L. Urick, State Commissioner of Labor, Iowa—"Agricultural work quite well in hand. Just now no great shortage of farm labor."

George E. Norman, Deputy Commissioner of Labor, Nebraska, states that "2,000 migratory hands will be used" in the harvest beginning July 9th, and Chas. McCaffee, State Commissioner of Immigration, Pierre, North Dakota, says he "could place 300 good men now."

ORPHEUM.

Julia Arthur, who is creating a patriotic furore at the Orpheum, in "Liberty Aflame," will begin the second and last week of her engagement this Sunday matinee. A novel and interesting show of great variety and merit will also be presented. "Rubeville," a melange of mirth and melody and a conglomeration of ruralities, will greatly contribute to the jollification of the audience. The general store that is to be found in every village is used as a locale. Here are brought together around the old wood stove all of the characters commonly known as "sod-busters." To enliven the proceedings, the advance agent of an itinerant wagon show is introduced. The chair-warmers comprise the silver clarinet band, which is the pride and joy of every farming community, and the rural male quartette, without which no husking bee or quilting party would be complete. In engaging their cast, the producers have selected Harry B. Watson and Jere Delaney for the stellar roles. Mr. Watson is seen as the proprietor of the general store and he contributes a clever and diverting character sketch. Mr. Delaney plays to the life I. M. Quick, the glib, silvery-tongued and slangy advance agent. The supporting company are all men who sing, play and make merry. Princess Kalama and her selected Hawaiian company will present "Echoes of Kilauea," a spectacular novelty in two scenes. Kalama is the Pavlova of Honolulu and her hula hula is as free from vulgarity as any of Pavlova's classic numbers. "Motor Boating," with Tom McCrae and a capable crew of entertainers, is quite different from that of any other pleasure craft, and has been constructed for laughing purposes only. Countess Nardini is one of the very few women accordions in vaudeville. She is a virtuoso on the accordion and her success has been great. Hugh Herbert and his company in "The Prediction," and Elmer El Clive and Nan O'Connor will also be included in the bill. Harry Carroll, the youthful and popular composer, will sing new songs.

MACHINISTS RAISE WAGES.

At a conference between officials of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads and representatives of the Machinists' Union, a new wage schedule was agreed to. Rates are increased 6½ cents an hour for an eight-hour day, with price and one-half for overtime. The old rate was 53 cents an hour for a nine-hour day. At the conference other shop men secured similar increases.

At Peoria, Ill., the Machinists' Union has raised wages 10 cents an hour, making the minimum rate 55 cents.

At Bridgeport, Conn., machinists employed on war munition work have raised wages from 3 to 10 per cent. They asked for 15 per cent, but the companies refused. The latter would not meet a committee of the union and snubbed Mayor Wilson, who attempted to aid in a settlement. The Federal Department of Labor was recognized, however, and an adjustment was reached.

At Canton, Ohio, organized machinists report several large firms have accepted their eight-hour day and increased wage demand. Included in the list is the Selas Company, which announced a short time ago that it would move its plant away from Canton "because of labor troubles."

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the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1917.

Nor knowest thou what argument
Thy life to thy neighbor's creed has lent,
All are needed by each one;
Nothing is fair or good alone.

—Emerson.

The union label, in peace or in war, is a potent
instrument for progress in the hands of the worker
if he will but make use of its power. Demand
it on all purchases.

Eight New York society buds, said to be males,
but very likely of neuter gender, are in Washington
to assist the foolish women in picketing the
White House as a protest against the draft law.
A few days in Washington's mouse-infested jail
will probably dampen their ardor for the cause.

A wealthy San Diego young woman is said to
have lived one day on 27 cents. It is therefore
plain that a stevedore, with the light work he
has to do, need not worry about the high cost of
living and the low rate of wages. All he needs
to do is to send to the society girl at San Diego
for the information as to how to accomplish the
27-cent feat.

What a lot of rot is being peddled to the
public by greedy employers under the guise of
aiding the Government in the war! The following
is a fair sample: "Railroads, meat packers
and the farmers have appealed to the American
woman to aid them in relieving men for war
service. Plans were started by several of the
big Chicago stockyards packers to fill the places
of men employed as butchers, foremen, clerks,
skilled laborers and department heads. The Chi-
cago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad sent out
notices to all its branches, instructing agents and
shop men that women would be employed to
fill any jobs where they are able to do the work."
What these grafters are after is cheap labor.
They will not pay the women the same wages
paid to men, and thus they will garner more
coin for themselves. There is absolutely no ne-
cessity whatever for such action on the part of
large employers, because the number of men
needed for the army will make no noticeable
impression upon the labor market. It is a clear
case of trying to fool the public and cover up
their own greed. The move, however, is too
crude and will deceive but few.

Urging Assault Upon Labor

The following appeared in the "Safety Valve" of last Saturday's "Chronicle," and indicates that the patriots for profit who make up the population of Burlingame are anxious to take advantage of war conditions to inaugurate an assault upon organized labor in this vicinity:

"Editor 'The Chronicle'—Sir: Your editorial in Wednesday's issue regarding Roosevelt and Gompers deserves praise. We sadly need a few more of the Roosevelt type to help man the ship of industry, especially at this time. It takes a man of courage and a thorough knowledge of real conditions to be able to express his convictions regardless of personal benefit. Such men are needed in all organizations which control the output of the Nation's resources, as well as the various other branches of industry in which humanity is employed. Labor organizations are beneficial to some extent, but when they exceed their limitations they act from force of numbers rather than from legitimate analyzing of the conditions of all concerned. As they increase in numbers they assume some very 'Prussianistic' ideas, and it takes a greater force with democratic aims to overcome them. Now is the time to eliminate all undesirable elements from among our midst in order to start with a clean slate when the new era begins. We should also appreciate Roosevelt while he lives and not wait until after he is gone. He is big enough to stand your praise, and it might be a long time when you will get another just like him.

"E. H. H.

"Burlingame, July 12, 1917."

So far as Theodore Roosevelt is concerned we care little whether the Burlingame patriot praises or condemns him. The American people are thoroughly acquainted with the Colonel and know just how much his impulsive outbursts are worth. They know that it is his habit to act first and think afterward and that as a consequence he is very frequently mistaken in the course he pursues.

The thing in connection with the quoted communication, however, which attracted our attention was the attempt to make it appear that the organized workers are not democratic and that they must needs be chastised by the money-grabbers, when as a matter of fact the American labor movement is the most democratic institution in the world today. Nowhere is there an organization where more democratic policies prevail than in this very movement. The humblest member has as much power in shaping the policies that govern the movement as the most conspicuous, and this can not be said of any capitalistic organization.

But the Burlingame scribbler let the cat out of the bag and revealed his real purpose when he said: "Now is the time to eliminate all undesirable elements from among our midst in order to start with a clean slate when the new era begins." Of course organized labor is an undesirable element in the eyes of the greedmongers because it compels them to treat the worker as a human being rather than as a mere machine created for the purpose of grinding out wealth for them. But the Burlingame patriot wants to "start with a clean slate" after the war, and the unions must be wiped out before that time in order that employers may be complete masters of the industrial field. He thinks the war furnishes the opportunity and he urges his fellow labor crushers to take advantage of the situation.

Organized labor is not going to be crushed either during the war or after its close, and those who attempt to carry out such a program will find their hands full. Labor can and will fight for its rights.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The old superstition that it is unlucky to start a railroad journey on a Friday can be tucked away with the moth balls. Neither should the numeral "13" have any terrors for the traveler. W. E. Johnston, excursion agent on the Washington-Sunset Route, has made 938 trips between San Francisco and Washington, covering a period of seventeen years and eight months. He left on Friday 496 times. Moreover, he made one round trip every thirteen days, and thirteen round trips every six months. The total mileage covered during the above period was 3,404,102 miles. On an average of twenty passengers on each trip, Johnston accompanied 18,760 passengers across the continent. And he is still going!

Under the terms of a new Anti-Ticket-Scalping bill which becomes effective July 27, 1917, the activities of those who make a business of reselling transportation will be considerably curbed. Attorneys point out that the new law will apply to the newsboys at the Ferry Station in San Francisco who have been accustomed to selling newspapers and commutation tickets for the single price. The bill provides: "Any person, firm, corporation, partnership, or association, that shall sell to another any ticket, pass, scrip, mileage or commutation book, coupon, or other instrument for passage on a common carrier, for the use of any person not entitled to the use of the same according to the terms thereof, or of the book or portion thereof from which it was detached, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Distance on a map is measured by a "scale." By laying a rule on a government map and ascertaining the number of inches between two points the number of miles between them can readily be calculated. Nearly all maps are drawn to a scale representing one, two, three, or more miles to the inch, as the inch is the common unit of measurement in the United States by which the eye is accustomed to judge distances on paper. A scale of 1:62,500 used in the well-known United States Geological Survey topographic maps, denotes that 1 inch on the map represents 62,500 inches on the ground, which is the approximate number of inches in a mile. Therefore the scale is, almost exactly, 1 inch to 1 mile. A scale of 1:125,000 is approximately 2 miles to 1 inch and a scale of 1:1,000,000 represents 16 miles to 1 inch.

The ranks of filmdom's stars have a new recruit—the Imperial Valley canteloupe. Moving pictures, showing the extent of the new industry, and the extraordinary care taken in seeing that the melons are safely transported to all portions of America, have been taken, and will shortly be shown all over the country. The government is assisting in experiments intended to still further encourage the industry. Nine carloads of cantaloupes were recently sent out of Brawley, each car equipped with thermometers by which the temperature of the various parts of the car can be read from the outside, and each car differently constructed on the inside. The train was in care of C. E. Schuster of the department of transportation investigation of the United States and C. A. Richardson of the Pacific Fruit Express. Observations were taken all along the line with the object of learning the best method of shipping the fruit. G. L. Fischer, science assistant of pomology at Washington, D. C., and A. W. McKay, United States investigator of transportation, are conducting experiments at Brawley.

WIT AT RANDOM

"What kind of a fellow is he?"

"Oh, he's the kind of a fellow who goes out for a walk with you and then tells you how democratic he is: not afraid to be seen with anybody."

"I am sure, Maggie," said the mildly critical mother-in-law, "that any woman ought to be satisfied with what John says he gives you."

"So would I be with what he says he gives me," snapped Maggie.

The woman with a baseball bat advanced ominously. "Are you the teacher that tore Henry's shirt?"

"Yes."

"What did you do it for?"

"Because Henry was naughty and wouldn't behave. To make him listen to me I took him by the collar and he broke away."

The woman swung the ball bat toward the teacher.

"Next time he don't behave," she said, "you hit him with this."—Newark "News."

Officer—Hang it! You've brought the wrong boots. Can't you see one is black and the other brown?

Batman—Sure, but the other pair is just the same.—Passell's "Saturday Journal."

Skinner—What are you doing about the rationing?

Podmore—Oh, when meal time comes I tighten my belt.

Skinner—from the outside or the inside?—Punch."

The wild man from Borneo swallowed himself, But yet he seemed pleased and not pained. He seemed neither fluttered, nor flurried, nor fussed.

In fact, he was quite self-contained.

—Cornell "Widow."

Governor Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island said in Providence, apropos of the gigantic strides that the temperance movement is taking:

"The whole country now seems to look at excess as the young wife did."

"Jim, dear," said a young wife, "I do wish you'd stop drinking. Every time you go to one of those banquets of yours you get up the next morning pale and silent, you eat nothing, you just gulp down ten or fifteen glasses of water. Do stop drinking, won't you? I know it can't be good for you, dear."

"All great men have been drinking men," said Jim. "Look at Poe, at Charles Lamb, look at Burns, look at—"

"Well, Jim," said the young wife, "you just swear off till you become a great man, too, and I'll be satisfied."—Washington "Star."

"Germany's claim that she imports nothing, buys only of herself, and so is growing rich from the war, is a dreadful fallacy."

The speaker was Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American Food Board.

"Germany," he went on, "is like the young man who wisely thought he'd grow his own garden stuff. This young man had been digging for about an hour when his spade turned up a quarter. Ten minutes later he found another quarter. Then he found a dime. Then he found a quarter again."

"By gosh," he said, "I've struck a silver mine," and, straightening up, he felt something cold slide down his leg. Another quarter lay at his feet. He grasped the truth: There was a hole in his pocket."—Washington "Star."

MISCELLANEOUS

A TOAST.

By Marion Couthouy Smith.

Here's to the old Earth, and here's to all that's in her,
To the soil of her, and the toil of her, and the valiant souls that win her;
To the hope that she holds, and the gift she grants, her hazards and her prizes,
To the face of her, and the grace of her, and all her swift surprises.

Here's to her mighty dawns, with rose and golden splendor;
To the heights of her, and the nights of her, her springs and their surrender;
Her storms and her frozen seas, and the mystic stars above her,
The fear of her, and the cheer of her, and all the brave that love her.

Here's to the valleys warm, with their little homes to cherish;
The gleam of her, and the dream of her, and the loves that flower and perish;
To her cities rich and gray, with their stern life-chorus ringing,
The noise of her, and the joys of her, and the sighs beneath the singing.

Here's to her endless youth, her deaths and her reviving;
The soul of her, and the goal of her, that keeps her ever striving;
Her little smiling flowers and her comforting grass and clover,
And the rest of her on the breast of her when striving days are over.

Here's to the old Earth, with all her countless chances;
The heart of her, and the art of her, her frowns and tender glances;
With all her dear familiar ways that held us from the starting;
Long might to her! And good night to her, when the hour is struck for parting.

LAW FOR ELEVATOR INSPECTION.

The bill which passed the last legislature, providing for inspection of elevators, will become effective July 27, 1917. It is known as Chapter 74, Laws of 1917, and stipulates that no power elevator or hand-power elevator shall be operated unless a permit to operate shall have been issued by the Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California, following an inspection either by a state inspector or an inspector holding a certificate of competency from the commission.

It is made a misdemeanor to operate elevators without the permit, and each day of operation without such permit will constitute a separate offense.

The Industrial Accident Commission has sent out return post cards to all owners or operators of elevators, asking that request be made on the post cards for an inspection of the elevator or elevators concerned.

Provision is made in the law that no penalty shall be attached where an elevator is operating without a permit if application for an inspection shall have been made, but remains unacted upon. This means has been adopted by the Industrial Accident Commission in order that owners of elevators will not be liable pending the required inspection.

True bravery is shown by performing without witness what one might be capable of doing before all the world.—La Rochefoucauld.



Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Sigismund Bluman, W. Giacometti, Wm. Backstedt, Alvin Giacomini.

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Board Meeting, Held July 24, 1917.

President Walter A. Weber presiding.

Transfers deposited: Agnes E. Fitton, violin and drums, Santa Rosa No. 292, and V. De Bianca, flute, Los Angeles No. 47.

In view of the fact that the Clinton Cafeteria is still employing non-union musicians, the Board has imposed a penalty of \$25 upon any member patronizing this place.

Emil Gortenburg has been expelled from this organization for playing with non-members.

The following have been recently classified and the members are advised to cut this out and paste in their price lists:

Madrone Park, on the Oakland & Antioch Railway—Three men.

Palm Court Hall, 41st and Piedmont avenue, Oakland—Class G.

Auditorium, Albany, Oakland—Class G.

A Word From President Weber.

Whenever our organization sets out to promote the best interests and welfare of our local, we always find a very large number of our members who ignore their obligations and feel they are doing all and any committees a special favor, and not their organization, by doing anything at all, whereby they donate their services for a period of a few hours a year. This spirit, I am glad to say, does not apply to the majority of members in every case, and all through the year you will find the same faithful members, helping to do more than their share along these lines, to help charitable and booster causes, both for our local and other organizations.

Committees are appointed to help serve the best interests of our organization and should be heartily supported by the membership in their work. The gentlemen who shirk these duties are better known as slackers, to me. They are quick to grasp every benefit they can derive from this union, and have plenty of time to find fault, both with their officers and organization, and are always absent when it comes time to lend a helping hand to the welfare of this union; they are glad to let the other fellow do it, and can be found in numbers standing on the street corners on these occasions. This, my fellow members, is not the proper attitude for you to assume. I particularly refer to the Musicians' Day parade, held in San Francisco July 19th, after the committee worked hard and sent out 400 notices and the newspapers advertised a monster parade band by the Musicians' Union, composed of hundreds of musicians, much to my surprise, a total of fifty members paraded our city as an advertisement of our strength, and as a boost to our profession and union, a most uncreditable showing of a union composed and boasting of 1500 members, to the public of San Francisco.

I desire to thank all who had the interest of our union at heart and turned out, both at the concert and in this demonstration, and paraded and particularly the members of the Oakland branch, who paraded in such large numbers, in proportion to their membership.

It is my intention to introduce a resolution in this union that will fine every member of this local who does not do his bit on occasions of a

general nature when it is for the advancement and best interests of our local and profession for all to participate.

WALTER WEBER,
President Local No. 6.

Notes.

Mr. A. M. Barratt of Ukiah, one of our brother members, paid us a visit last week and attended our picnic.

The J. A. Foster Music Company beg to notify the members that an office has been established at 512 Pantages building. Ed. McGill is the resident manager and desires all recognized leaders to call.

A. Campagnoli is the proud father of a 7-lb. baby boy.

Our president, Walter Weber, is spending a two weeks' vacation up on the Russian River, at Monte Rio.

Caution.

Members must be prepared to show union cards at any time or on any engagement when called upon. You are hereby directed to keep your card in a convenient place. A large number of members have been disregarding the card entirely of late. You must bring card when paying your dues.

"The printed card of membership shall be the only warrant for business." Leaders and other members are cautioned against engaging or playing with any member who cannot show fully paid up card for the current quarter.

The following members have been reinstated and paid up their dues: J. C. Saucedo, R. H. Bassett, Ivan Black, E. Wackerow, E. Gahmeg, V. LaFerrera, J. Fitzgerald, E. Russell, E. Lichtenstein, A. Biancone, Chester Hazlett, J. L. Burbeck, N. Prezevich, A. Panella, Swen Smith, Fred Hoff, E. F. Cowan, Helen Clesbee, R. A. Shaw, A. Gordon Johnson, L. Armbuster, L. P. Carroll, Ard Wallen, E. P. Foote, Joe Meredith, Pic. Smith, K. M. Noldeke, C. L. Hatfield.

Boost—Be a Salesman.

Every member of our organization is a contractor and salesman, of goods—musical. Try to sell your wares. Sell better and more music, which means larger orchestras and more musicians on every engagement. It means that you are helping yourself and fellow members to make a better living. Always try to double the demand made upon you. Don't furnish a four-piece orchestra when you can get an eight-piece orchestra for the asking, or an eight-piece band when you can get a sixteen-piece band. Get more and better music on all engagements.



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A. S. Less...	Sergeant-at-Arms	
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.		
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.		

Oakland Branch.		
Jim Cray...	Secretary	
J. J. Atkins...	Business Representative	
Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.		

Members are requested to make settlement as soon as possible for picnic tickets, as committee desires to make report, either to A. J. Giacomin or C. H. King, in office.

Members will please take note of the following changes of address:

Allen, Arden W., 2664 59th street S. W., Seattle, Washington.

Bach, 768 Bellevue N., Seattle, Wash.

Barnett, B. I., 5520 California street.

Carroll, Leon P., 1300 Sacramento street.

Engel, Arnold R., Hotel Casa Del Rey, Santa Cruz, Cal.

Ewald, T., Ely, Nevada.

Foley, D., 120 Pierce street. Tel. Park 2867.

Fox, L. C., Empire Hotel. Tel. Franklin 1442.

Gillen, Guy, 3980 Folsom street.

Horn, John, Ely, Nev.

Keil, Gus. Tel. Pacific 2785.

Lane, Allen S., Adelphian Apts., O'Farrell and Larkin streets, Apt. 301.

Lindsay, J. Benton, 26 Steiner street.

Myers, M. M. I., 1664 Washington street. Tel. Prospect 2063 and Franklin 5818.

Nagel, M., Ritz Hotel, 216 Eddy street. Tel. Franklin 6611.

Pollard, Norman, Casa Rosa Apts., Apt. 12, 14th and Market streets, Oakland, Cal. Tel. Oakland 6211.

Rantz, J., 2213 Bancroft Way, Berkeley.

Roberts, J. M., Rector's Cafe.

Rosenberg, Sam, Brockway, Cal.

Rosett, Emile, 749 Cabrillo street.

Musicians' Day.

The following grand concert was played at Idora Park on Musicians' Day, by a band of 100 pieces, and was pronounced the most successful concert ever played at a function of this kind, by every one present:

"Star-Spangled Banner".....

March, "Local No. 6, A. F. M."

Composed by H. F. Anderson, a member of Local No. 6; conducted by President W. A. Weber.

Overture, "Rienzi" (Wagner)

Conducted by Chas. H. Cassasa, Director of Golden Gate Park Band.

Selection, "Romeo and Juliet"..... (Gounod)

Conducted by Max F. Walter.

Introducing: "Entre acte," "Introduction to Act 1 and Chorus"; Song, "O Shrine of Beauty"; Duet, "Stay but a Little Longer"; Finale—Act 3, "Valse Song," and "Wedding March."

Symphonic Poem, "Les Preludes"..... (Liszt)

Conducted by Fred F. Forman.

This work is illustrative of a human life as summed up by the poet Goethe, who, starting out with the proposition that life is but a prelude to the grand symphony, the opening chord of which is sounded by death, proceeds to analyze the fleeting joys of youth, the struggles of

middle age, the pastoral scenes of a well-earned rest, and life's final battle which preludes the striking of that final chord which ushers him into the symphonic ocean of the Great Hereafter. Dance of the Hours, "La Gioconda".....

..... (Ponchielli)

Conducted by Alfred A. Arriola.

Nearly 5,000 people attended the most successful day's outing ever held by the Musicians' Union, and a good sum was realized for the benefit of the relief fund. Every one present enjoyed themselves in a myriad of sports, games, dancing and amusements of all kinds throughout the day. The march composed by Harry Anderson, Mayor of Ingleside, was received with large applause, as were all the numbers rendered by the various band masters. All in all, the outing was the most successful ever held by our union, and Mr. Harry Payson, chairman, A. Giacomini and Clarence H. King, as well as all the committee, are to be commended for their efforts.

The
CLINTON CAFETERIA
 O'Farrell Street
 and
TECHAU TAVERN CAFE
 Powell Street

are the only remaining establishments in this city employing non-union musicians. All other cafes in this city are now employing our members. Members are instructed not to patronize any of these places without permission of Board of Directors. It has been reported that some of our members have been doing so. It is inconceivable that members of our local should spend their earnings, made under union conditions, in any non-union establishment where open shop conditions prevail.

Oakland, July 20, 1917.

Mr. A. A. Greenbaum,
 San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Yesterday I attended our annual outing at Idora Park and enjoyed every minute. The members managing the affair deserve great credit in carrying out the details thereof so satisfactorily, no doubt, to the great number of visitors there.

But my surprise and delight was unbounded, listening to the superb band executing the concert numbers. Every number was intelligently, splendidly, effectively rendered, according to the demands of composers; the members of the band deserve highest praise for their efficiency and conception of the compositions, conscientiously following the master hand of the various directors. May they continue in their pursuit, to their satisfaction, and delight of the public.

Hoping I have not imposed upon good nature, I close again to give credit where it belongs.

I am fraternally and very respectfully,
 J. H. DOHRMANN.

GAINS BY TEAMSTERS.

Yonkers, N. Y., Teamsters' Union No. 306 has negotiated a union shop agreement with the Coal Dealers' Association. Wages are increased 10 per cent, overtime will be paid at the rate of 40 cents an hour, and the 10-hour day is agreed to.

Sioux City, Iowa, Teamsters' Union has been organized just one year and has secured wage increases, that in no case is less than \$3 a week per member.

He who freely magnifies what hath been nobly done, and fears not to declare as freely what might be done better, gives ye the best covenant of his fidelity; and that his loyalest affection and his hope waits on your proceedings. His highest praising is not flattery, and his plainest advice is a kind of praising.—Milton.

AROUSES PRESIDENT.

In an address to mine operators and manufacturers of this country, President Wilson declares that patriotism has nothing to do with profits and that "patriotism and profits ought never in the present circumstances be mentioned together."

Because prices and freight rates are being boosted under the term "stimulating profits," President Wilson gives sharp answer to those business men who confound profit chasing with serving the nation.

Shipowners are not overlooked in the President's lashing, and he charges the vessel men with "doing everything that high freight charges can do to make the war a failure, to make it impossible," and that "those who have fixed war freight rates have taken the most effective means in their power to defeat the armies engaged against Germany."

The President's views on these profiteers and exploiters of patriotism is contained in this declaration:

"It is perfectly proper to discuss profits as a matter of business, with a view to maintaining the integrity of capital and the efficiency of labor in these tragical moments when the liberty of free men everywhere and of industry itself trembles in the balance; but it would be absurd to discuss them as a motive for helping to serve and save our country. Patriotism leaves profits out of the question. In these days of our supreme trial, when we are sending hundreds of thousands of our young men across the seas to serve a great cause, no true man who stays behind to work for them and sustain them by his labor will ask himself what he is personally going to make out of that labor.

"No true patriot will permit himself to take toll of their heroism in money or seek to grow rich by shedding of their blood. He will give as freely and with as unstinted self-sacrifice as they. When they are giving their lives will he not give at least his money?"

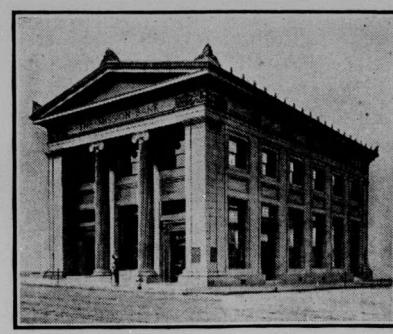
VAGRANCY ACT FAILS.

Coal companies have failed in their first attempt to use the so-called vagrancy act, passed by the last Legislature, in West Virginia, to break strikes. The act is supposed to be war legislation and provides that every male in this state between the ages of 16 and 60 must be employed at least 36 hours every week.

Coal companies arrested strikers under this act. In the first case the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty and in another trial sufficient company men were on the jury to force a disagreement. It was then announced that other cases would be dismissed.

Reports throughout the state indicate that several attempts are being made to intimidate miners under this law, but the United Mine Workers are vigilant in defending the rights of their members.

Memory is the cabinet of imagination, the treasury of reason, the registry of conscience, and the council-chamber of thought.—Basil.



Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

STORAGES BURSTING WITH FOOD.

While profiteers and their defenders are offering various excuses for the high cost of living, a report issued by the Federal Department of Agriculture shows that cold storage plants are bursting with food and that in one case 173 warehouses report the amount of butter held July 1st, this year, was almost seven times greater than on July 1st, last year.

Speculators say the war, supply and demand, faulty transportation and other causes are responsible for the high cost of living, but the agricultural report shows, in part:

"Frozen Beef—243 storages report a total of 105,174,204 pounds. 171 storages report 88,078,061 pounds, as compared with 55,109,049 pounds on July 1, 1916, an increase of 59.8 per cent. 221 storages report an increase of 4,642,361 pounds, or 4.6 per cent, during June, 1917. 136 storages report a decrease of 18,478,422 pounds, or 25.4 per cent, during June, 1916.

"Cured Beef—268 storages report a total of 34,560,268 pounds. 202 storages report 31,342,078 pounds, as compared with 18,915,105 pounds on July 1, 1916, an increase of 65.7 per cent. 239 storages report an increase of 2,690,848 pounds, or 8.7 per cent, during June, 1917. 171 storages report an increase of 9,157 pounds, or 0.1 per cent, during June, 1916.

"Frozen Lamb and Mutton—121 storages report a total of 3,995,883 pounds. 81 storages report 3,143,744 pounds, as compared with 1,939,175 pounds on July 1, 1916, an increase of 62.1 per cent. 107 storages report an increase of 730,486 pounds, or 22.4 per cent, during June, 1917. 67 storages report a decrease of 357,738 pounds, or 15.8 per cent, during June, 1916.

"Creamery Butter—289 storages report a total of 47,612,460 pounds; 217 storages report 44,633,595 pounds, as compared with 53,863,278 pounds on July 1, 1916, a decrease of 17.1 per cent; 252 storages report an increase of 37,460,057 pounds, or 426.7 per cent, during June, 1917; 173 storages report an increase of 45,793,569 pounds, or 675.2 per cent, during June, 1916."

MILLIONS OF EGGS.

More than 16,000,000 dozen of eggs, worth at least \$5,000,000, were in cold storage warehouses of Pennsylvania on June 30th, according to a report by the state department of agriculture. Three months ago the cold storage warehouses reported 164,337 dozen of eggs in storage, but since that time over 16,000,000 dozen have been collected by interests which will hold the eggs until the fall and winter months.

The present holdings of poultry are several million pounds above any record for a similar period, the reports a year ago showing 1,495,279 pounds. Almost all of the poultry is held in Philadelphia, as nine warehouses there report 4,327,411 pounds on hand.

Three months ago twenty-seven warehouses did not contain any food products, but the present report shows only nine without holdings.

**PROTECT YOUR
 VALUABLES**

Why take the risk of losing your deeds, insurance policies, notes and valuables when at a small rental per year these papers can be kept with absolute security in

OUR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Ground Floor.

Boxes, \$4.00 per Year.

Safe Deposit Department

THE MISSION BANK

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 20, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Brouillet.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary O'Connell excused and Delegate Bonsor appointed secretary pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Electrical Workers No. 537—Martin Durken, vice L. D. Wilson. Cracker Packers—Eva Ostino, May Baskerville, Minnie Sullivan. Tailors No. 2—Wm. Lennefelt, L. Sherman, Jacob Waxstock. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Typographical No. 21, Stage Employees, inclosing donations for the bomb cases. From Bakery Wagon Drivers, inclosing donation for the Bay and River Steamboatmen. From Mayor's office, relative to protesting against any compromise with the United Railroads, and stating same would be given thoughtful consideration. From U. S. Senator Johnson and Congressmen Nolan and Curry, relative to the discharge of members of Boiler Makers' Union on account of age. From Beer Drivers' Union, inclosing five complimentary tickets for its fifth annual picnic held July 22d.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the jurisdiction question between the Carpenters and Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Robert P. Troy, requesting Council to protest against the removal of any part of the Union Iron Works from this city to Oakland.

Referred to Secretary—From Grant Hamilton, Legislative Committeeman, American Federation of Labor, with regard to women in industry.

Request complied with—From Delegate Ainsworth of the Federal Employees, requesting a leave of absence from the law and legislative committee pending the duration of his service in the U. S. Navy.

Referred to Joint Board of Culinary Workers and Musicians—From Manager of Shellmound Park, complaining against rules of Musicians' Union.

Reports of Unions—Bay and River Steamboatmen—Situation unchanged; thanked affiliated unions for assistance. Boot and Shoe Workers—Buckingham & Hecht employees on strike. Street R. R. Employees—Mass meeting will be held to protest against any compromise with the U. R. R.; officers of Council invited to be present. Auto Bus Operators—Are renewing the boycott on unfair jitneys and requested Council to send a letter to affiliated unions notifying them of this fact. Bakers—Need of organizing French and Italian bakeries is great; requested unionists to patronize only fair bakeries. Grocery Clerks—Feiling & Ingram are still unfair. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Are boycotting all unfair bakeries.

Label Section—Requested unionists not to patronize Japanese or Chinese establishments.

Executive Committee—Recommended indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of the Glass Packers' Union with a slight change in sections 13 and 14, and subject to the indorsement of its international union. Recommended indorsement of the Riggers' and Stevedores' wage scale for members handling lumber, subject to indorsement of the Water Front Workers' Federation. Recommended the indorsement of Butchers' No. 115 wage scale and agreement, subject to the indorsement of its international union.

Unfinished Business—Communication from the California State Federation of Labor with reference to the bomb cases, and requesting the Coun-

cil and all delegates to write to Attorney-General Webb, requesting that he do something to straighten this matter out. Moved that the request contained therein be complied with; carried.

New Business—Moved, that the secretary be instructed to appear before the finance committee of the Supervisors and ascertain as to whether there was sufficient money appropriated to allow the culinary workers employed in S. F. Hospital the regular vacation period; carried. Moved that the law and legislative committee be instructed to investigate and report on the Federal legislation to cover men engaged in maritime pursuits; carried.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$630.95.

Expenses—Total expenses, \$368.70.

Adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. T. BONSOR, Secretary, pro tem.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Regular Meeting Held July 18, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by Vice-President Sister McKnight, with all officers present except Rockhill, Stopple, Torrence and Jury.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—From United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of N. A. No. 9, for Emil Rasmussen. From Molders No. 64, for C. L. Rockhill and Wm. Edminster. From Carpenters No. 483, for F. E. Lawson and Jos. P. Sorensen. Delegates seated.

Communications—From the American Federation of Labor, on bonding secretary-treasurer. Motion made and carried that secretary-treasurer be bonded for \$500 and that secretary fill out the application for same, and that the premium of \$2.50 be paid. From the Allied Printing Trades Council, stating they are enclosing a copy of a letter received from Hennegan & Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacturers of union-made United States flags; referred to Labor Day Committee. From Calumet Baking Powder Co., a lengthy letter in answer to one sent by this Label Section, explaining their attitude to labor organizations; motion made and carried to file.

Reports of Unions—Barbers reported they have not indorsed raise in prices as yet. Cloth Hat and Cap Makers report Blum Bros. non-union. Bakers report they are endeavoring to get their label on bread, and expect a large bakery to use it in the near future. Bill Posters and Billers report that the Alhambra Theatre was using non-union quarter cards and is not employing union distributors. Janitors have lowered their initiation fee and gained 20 members. Glove Workers report that the Standard Glove Works is non-union; request a demand for their label. Bakery Wagon Drivers report they are about to send out a list of unfair bakeries to trade unionists; that the only French Bakery that is union is the Hygienic Bakery at First avenue and Geary street. Grocery Clerks report that the Noe Valley Basket Grocery at Twenty-fourth and Vicksburg streets, is unfair to them, and that they would soon give out a list of the union men or their wives that are patronizing this store.

Committees—Agitation, action concurred in. Trustees, bills approved. Label Agent, reported on visiting the Building Trades Council, also unions on affiliating with Section; visited Union Iron Works and other manufacturing plants. Full report filed.

Unfinished Business—None.

Installation—The following officers were installed: President, P. Fitzgerald; vice-president, Mrs. C. E. McKnight; secretary, W. G. Desepet; secretary-treasurer, G. J. Plato; sergeant-at-arms, M. E. Kirby; trustees, H. Lustig, R. H. Baker, Mrs. C. E. McKnight; agitation committee, I. Holtzer, P. Barling, T. J. Mahoney.

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

LAST WEEK—JULIA ARTHUR

In the Patriotic Spectacle

"LIBERTY AFLAME"

In Conjunction With

A GREAT NEW BILL

RUBEVILLE, a Melange of Rural Mirth and Melody, featuring Harry B. Watson and Jere Delaney; PRINCESS KALAMA & CO., in "Echoes of Kilaeua"; MOTOR BOATING, with Tom McCrae & Co.; COUNTESS NARDINI, Italian Accordeonist; HUGH HERBERT & CO., in "The Prediction"; EL CLEVE & O'CONNOR, Versatile Entertainers; HARRY CARROLL, Singing His Own Compositions.

Evening Prices: 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Matinee Prices (except Sundays and Holidays): 10c, 25c, 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70

El Primo

CIGARS

12½ cts., 10 cts., 5 cts.



SEE that the BAR-TENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

FURNITURE DRAPERIES CARPETS STOVES BEDDING
on the

Easiest Terms

EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.

1017 Market Street, Above Sixth

We give and redeem American Trading Stamps.

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

San Francisco

Union Hats

THAT'S ALL

"YOU KNOW ME"

Your Hatter
Fred Ammann
72 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

MORGEN JEWELRY CO.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

Wedding Ring Specialists

888 Market St., Opp. Emporium 3094 Sixteenth St.
Advances made on Diamonds and Jewelry

New Business—Mrs. S. M. Meyer, secretary of the Women's Union Label League of Stockton, addressed the meeting on conditions and the demand for the label, card and button in that city. It was called to the attention of the Section that the notices sent out by Managing Superintendent Mr. James P. Donahue of the Exposition Auditorium did not bear the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council. Secretary stated that he had been requested to say that Bro. Rockhill desired to be excused tonight as he had another meeting to go to; also wishes it to be known that he is for organized labor, wet or dry. Bro. Sorenson of Carpenters No. 483 spoke on the good to be derived by demanding the label, card and button.

Receipts—Dues, \$68; label agitation, \$111.84. Total, \$179.84.

Expenses—Hall rent for July, \$8; "Labor Clarion" for June, \$1.25; W. G. Desprete, June salary and stamps, \$11; E. G. Buehrer, carfare and tel., \$5; G. J. Plato, June salary and stamps, \$5.75; Mattie M. Barkley, multigraphing, \$1.50; H. E. Kirby, June salary, \$1; Frank Morrison, \$2.50; Donaldson P. & P. Co., \$18.50; E. G. Buehrer, salary, \$62.50. Total \$117.00.

Adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
W. G. DESPRETE, Secretary.

EAT FISH—SAVE MEAT.

The sea coast of California swarms with good food that is going to waste because people have not learned to use it. Even sharks are edible, and are considered delicious by some foreign-born American citizens. The piers and rocks swarm with mussels—as much as 500 pounds of these bivalves often adhere to a single pile. Mussels are easy to harvest, the supply is almost unlimited, stewed they are delicious as clams or oysters and they are even more toothsome when baked.

It is the meat supply that the nation's food problem is most difficult, the University of California has pointed out to the Committee on Resources and Food Supplies of the California State Council of Defense, and so the University urges that people should stop thinking of fish as something to be eaten only on Friday, and make it a more frequent article of diet. Salting, drying, canning and smoking of fish represent an industry only in its infancy in California. Vast quantities of Pacific Coast fish ought to be exported to the Mississippi Valley. Fish—fresh, salted, dried, canned, and smoked—is a staple article of diet in England, Norway, Sweden, and other European countries. The time is coming when America will make better use of the unexampled riches of the fishing grounds of this coast. A multitude of types of fish now not recognized as good food will be proved by proper methods in canning, to be an excellent source of food.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

The New Mission Theatre will present such stars as Louise Huff, Jack Pickford, Blanche Sweet, Thos. Meighan, Mary Anderson, Antonio Moreno, Myrtle Stedman and Wallace Reid in their program of the week commencing Sunday, July 29th.

All these stars are appearing in some of the most interesting photoplays yet produced.

Wednesdays and Thursdays, which are double program days, arrangements have been made whereas the second show starts at 9:10 p. m. The New Mission Theatre's organists, Melville Hertz and Robert Gardner, will accompany this week's program with some extraordinary good musical numbers and also some of the very latest jazz music.

The highest compact we can make with our fellow is, let there be truth between us two forevermore.—Emerson.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The United States Government needs, and needs badly, great numbers of stenographers and typewriters, both men and women, for service in the departments at Washington, D. C., and the situation in Federal offices outside of Washington is scarcely less urgent. The supply of qualified persons on the Commission's lists for this class of work is not equal to the demand, and the Commission urges, as a patriotic duty, that citizens with this special knowledge apply for examination for the Government service. At present all who pass the examination for the departmental service are certified for appointment. Examination papers are rated without delay.

Examinations for the departmental service in Washington, D. C., for both men and women are held every Tuesday in 400 of the principal cities. Examinations for the field service (positions outside of Washington, D. C.), are held frequently.

The usual entrance salary ranges from \$900 to \$1200 a year. Advancement of capable employees is reasonably rapid.

Applicants must have reached their eighteenth birthday on the date of examination.

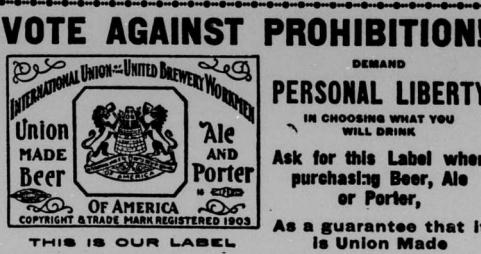
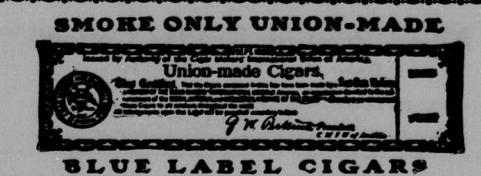
Full information and application blanks will be mailed to persons interested upon application to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.; or to the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at any of the following-named cities: Post Office, Boston, Mass., Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., St. Paul, Minn., Seattle, Wash., San Francisco, Cal.; Custom House, New York, N. Y., New Orleans, La., Honolulu, Hawaii; Old Custom House, St. Louis, Mo.; or to the Chairman of the Porto Rican Civil Service Commission, San Juan, P. R.

BUDGET AS PART OF CONSTITUTION.

Beginning with the Legislature of 1913, the State Government of California has been conducted upon a modern budget system. Probably no State in the Union is so far advanced along such lines. Nevertheless, the system has no legal standing, having been instituted and maintained by the Board of Control and State Controller John S. Chambers. It has proved of very great value in holding down expenditures and in segregating the cost of State Government so that an intelligent conception could be had as to the needs of the government and the purposes of the payments.

On June 30th of this year the State treasury held a surplus of approximately \$8,000,000, and this, as Chambers points out, was largely due, if not entirely so, to the budget. While the Controller opposes such a vast surplus on the ground that it represents unjustifiable taxation and money taken from the regular avenues of trade, he points out that the large revenue comes from the State's peculiar system of taxation over which the fiscal officials have no power and so they can not be held responsible for excessive revenue. But because of their efforts in arriving at an intelligent conception of the needs of government through the budget system, they conserved the revenue and thus brought about a surplus, which otherwise, in all probability, would have been dissipated upon more or less unimportant projects.

A constitutional amendment will be submitted to the people at the next general election to include the budget as part of the State Constitution, the board to be composed of the three members of the Board of Control, the State Controller and the Lieutenant Governor. Chambers expresses the earnest hope that because of the good that has followed the California budget, without legal existence as it stands, the people will vote in favor of this amendment.



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Preserve Vegetables and Fruit.

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STRAWBERRIES
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Free Advice by our Expert Demonstrator to our Consumers.

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SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT
445 Sutter Street
Telephone Sutter 140

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERNAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.



JULY, 1917

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

•Linotype Machines.	
••Intertype Machines.	
†Monotype Machines.	
‡Simplex Machines.	
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	268 Market
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co.....	112 Hyde
*California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1185 Church
(89) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottie Printing Co.....	3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....	238 Eighth
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(75) Gille Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....	641 Stevenson
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(150) *International Printing Co.....	330 Jackson
(168) **Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(185) Lynch, J. T.....	3388 Nineteenth
(23) **Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	4485 Pine
(95) Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company.....	440 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co.....	1216 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(9) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	25 Jessie
(32) *Norton, Richard H.....	5716 Geary
(104) Owl Printing Co.....	565 Commercial
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(143) *Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(34) Reuter Bros.....	513 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press.....	461 Bush
(83) Samuel Printing Co.....	16 Larkin
(145) *S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	69 Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press.....	88 First
(31) Tuley & St. John.....	363 Clay
(52) Turner & Dahnken.....	942 Market
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(188) Wagner Printing Co.....	26 Mint Ave.
(56) Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....	2426 California
(43) Western Printing Co.....	82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1188 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(225) Hogan Bindery Co.....	343 Front
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L.....	340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(131) Malley, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45 Ecker
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(195) Stumm, E. C.....	675 Stevenson
(182) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co..... 580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232) Torbet, P..... 1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(284) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The..... 509-515 Howard

(26) Roesch Co., Louis..... Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency..... 880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance..... 1672 Haight

(139) *Bain, S. F. Danish-Norwegian..... 340 Sansome

(121) *California Demokrat....Cor. Annie and Jessie

(123) *L'Italia Daily News..... 118 Columbus Ave.

(41) Coast Seamen's Journal..... 59 Clay

(25) *Daily News..... 340 Ninth

(94) *Journal of Commerce....Cor. Annie and Jessie

(21) Labor Clarion..... Sixteenth and Capp

(141) *La Voce del Popolo..... 641 Stevenson

(57) *Leader, The..... 643 Stevenson

(144) Organized Labor..... 1122 Mission

(156) Pacific Coast Merchant..... 423 Sacramento

(61) *Recorder, The..... 643 Stevenson

(32) *Richmond Record, The..... 5716 Geary

(7) *Star, The..... 1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room..... 348A Sansome

(103) Lyons, J. F..... 330 Jackson

(122) Periodical Press Room..... 509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel Printing Co..... 16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N..... 880 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

(20) Hancock Bros..... 47-49 Jessie

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co..... 572 Mission

(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co..... 53 Third

(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co..... 563 Clay

(209) Salter Bros..... 118 Columbus Ave.

(199) Sierra Art and Engraving..... 343 Front

(207) Western Process Engraving Co..... 76 Second

STEREOTYERS AND ELECTROTYERS.

(210) Martin, W. W..... 317 Front

(212) Hoffschneider Bros..... 140 Second

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UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co..... 32 Lightston St., San Jose

Sutter Photo-Engr. Co..... 919 Sixth St., Sacramento

Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co..... 826 Webster St., Oakland

Stockton Photo-Engr. Co..... 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.

Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.

Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.

Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.

Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.

Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.

Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.

Liberty Theater, Broadway and Stockton.

National Biscuit Co., of Chicago, products.

Ocean Shore Railroad.

Pacific Box Factory.

Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.

Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.

Regent Theater, Fillmore and Sacramento.

Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market

Schmidt Lithograph Company.

Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.

Southern Pacific Company.

United Cigar Stores.

Western Pipe and Steel Company.

White Lunch Cafeteria.

H. Wissmann, Twenty-fourth avenue and

Clement street, grocer.

Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

Some months ago the International Typographical Union issued a small booklet bearing the title "Somewhere in France," which contained information regarding the activity of members of the I. T. U., residents of Canada, who had enlisted in the service of the Allies. This week another number of the booklet has come from the press and contains a second casualty list, giving the names of members of the Typographical Union who have been killed in the war. Forty-two members of the I. T. U., nearly all of them connected with subordinate unions in Canada, have lost their lives and forty-two crosses have been erected to mark their graves. Private Rothwell has written a letter to the executive council of the I. T. U., in which he asks for a copy of the little booklet, "Somewhere in France." He says, in part: "My experiences have been varied and many, but they all fade into insignificance when compared with the 'great and only experience' of doing one's bit for civilization, democracy and freedom. Little did I dream, when doing the rounds in good old Canada and the United States, that in a short period I would be over in France. Time works wonders. I have seen much over here which has been instrumental in considerably changing my views of life in general. I am pleased and proud to know that I am doing my 'bit' with more than 600 other members of the I. T. U. in the ranks. Many of the members are now officers. Now that the United States has come in with us, many printers will no doubt be found in the rank and file of the American forces." The booklet continues: "The International Typographical Union has paid mortuary benefits amounting to \$12,225 to beneficiaries of men thus far killed in the European war. There was no delay caused by red tape. In every instance the check for the amount due was mailed within 24 hours after receipt of the official notification that another member of the I. T. U. had been killed somewhere in France."

An invitation has been received by the officers of No. 21, which is extended to every member of the union, from the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home, which cordially invites all to be present at the silver jubilee celebration of this institution, August 15, 1917.

At the stated monthly meeting of the "Chronicle" chapel, held Tuesday, July 24th, Wm. H. Ellis, a member of that chapel, was the recipient of a handsome traveling bag, presented by the chapel in honor of his election as a delegate to the Colorado Springs convention.

Frank J. Cody, late of the Schwabacher-Frey chapel, is en route to Honolulu, where he has accepted a position on the "Commercial."

Philip E. Campeau, who is summering on his ranch in Mendocino County, writes that he has planted 600 pounds of seed potatoes and expects a good crop.

U. G. Wilson is the proud father of a 7½-pound baby girl, born July 17th.

J. E. Wilcox, of the "Bulletin" chapel, suffered a slight indisposition Saturday, July 14th, while at work. He is recuperating at his home.

Marcus Laub of the "Examiner" chapel, accompanied by his mother and sister, is enjoying a vacation autoing in Southern California.

John J. Neely of the "Bulletin" chapel, one of No. 21's delegates to the Colorado Springs convention, left Wednesday morning for that city. He is attempting the trip in his Studebaker machine, and is accompanied by Mrs. Neely and their three sons. The party is provided with a suitable camping outfit and expect to reach their destination in time for the convention.

O. A. Axt of the "Daily News" chapel, left today for Los Angeles, where he will spend a vacation of two weeks.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., 84 East R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, at 1065 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple, James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottle Canners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Mechanics' Hall.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue, S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Germany Hall, 15th and Mission. J. Dorfman, secretary.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meets Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 18,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Russ Hall, 235 Montgomery.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 748 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary: 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 58—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Mondays, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56 Steuart.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, 1256 Market.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roach Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 89—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple, Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 296 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—818-14 Angle Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

During the week just closed the following members of San Francisco unions have passed away: Joseph Vance Coffey of the stationary firemen, Jeremiah Cronin of the riggers and stevedores, William H. Lambert of the machinists, Benjamin Wilson of the carpenters, Jeremiah Flannigan of the riggers and stevedores, Mitchell Johnson of the marine engineers.

B. B. Rosenthal, delegate to the Upholsterers' convention in Chicago, has been elected a member of the general executive board of the International Upholsterers' organization. Of great interest to local unions is the telegram just received from Rosenthal, now in Chicago: "Convention has decided to leave the matter of Local 28 and Local 3 of the upholsterers, discussed at the American Federation of Labor convention in Baltimore, up to the two locals for a vote on amalgamation, the Building Trades Council to conduct the election."

Mayor Rolph has been invited by the Eureka Labor Council to deliver the Labor Day address at this year's celebration in the northern city. He has not yet indicated whether he will be able to accept.

George Sanfacon, general organizer for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, has returned to San Francisco from Washington where he held a conference with General Goethals relative to hours and conditions to be observed on this coast in building the wooden ships for the government. It is understood that a \$6 wage for an eight-hour day is to prevail for shipwrights all along the Pacific Coast.

Secretary John O'Connell is again back at his desk in the Labor Council office after an outing of two weeks in the Lake County hills.

It is now possible to get first class union made French and Italian bread in this city, and there is, therefore, no excuse for patronizing non-union concerns. Get union bread.

Miss Eva Ostino of the Cracker Packers' Union has been elected to represent her organization at the Boston convention of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers' Union.

The convention convenes on September 9th and will continue until the business is cleared up.

The Bookbinders' and Bindery Women's unions are to give an invitational dance in the auditorium of the Labor Temple on Saturday evening, August 4th. Ice cream and cake will be served.

The local organizations of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees of America are keeping up a vigorous campaign against any compromise with the United Railroads in the Twin Peaks tunnel controversy.

A number of representatives of organized labor on the various local exemption boards are preparing to devote considerable time to those duties during the next few weeks. They expect to be kept pretty busy.

The annual picnic of Journeymen Horseshoers' Union No. 25 will be held at Glen Park, August 5th. A tug-of-war between the masters and journeymen is one of the features of the program. Officers of the union are: Patrick Burke, president; John Canavan, vice-president; Patrick Joyner, recording secretary; J. C. Evans, financial secretary, and Isaac O'Rourke, sergeant-at-arms.

The Labor Council at its last meeting adopted a resolution requesting all affiliated unions and individual members of the unions to write to Attorney General Webb and request him to appoint a special prosecutor in the Oxman case. Oxman is accused of perjury in connection with the preparedness day bomb cases.

The Labor Council indorsed the resolution of Carmen's Union No. 518, and Car Repairers' and Trackmen's Union No. 687, calling upon all unions of the Council to write to Mayor Rolph and the supervisors, asking that there be no compromise with the United Railroads in reference to the tracking of Market street from Third to Twin Peaks tunnel, and that the Municipal Railway be operated the entire length of Market street and through the tunnel. "The voters have decided," states the resolution, "that the city itself shall furnish all future transportation."

Frank H. Ainsworth, having been called into active service in the United States Navy, was granted an indefinite leave of absence from the Law and Legislative Committee of the Labor Council last Friday night.

The Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union reports that conditions in their strike remain unchanged. They are still in need of financial assistance.

Members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union employed in the factory of Buckingham & Hecht were forced to strike last week in order to maintain their working conditions. At last reports no agreement had been reached and the men are still out, though many of them have gone to work in other factories.

The Auto Bus Operators' Union requests that all union men and their families look for the union sign when patronizing jitneys as there are a number of non-union machines in operation at the present time.

VAST SUMS EXPENDED YEARLY.

For the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1917, State Controller John S. Chambers issued 39,233 warrants representing a grand total of \$34,886,139.73. This huge expenditure represented payments for all purposes such as the State's contribution for the support of the schools, highway work, bond refunds to counties and cities, as well as the expenses of the State Government proper which run somewhere around \$20,000,000 a year.

The total expenditures in California last year by the State, the counties and the cities amounted to \$175,868,482.94 and the receipts to \$181,300,935.07. These figures represent expenditures and payments for all kinds of purposes affecting the three forms of government.

From 1911 to 1916, State expenditures increased 100 per cent, county expenditures 106 per cent and city expenditures 48 per cent, making an average of 84 per cent against an average of receipts of 79 per cent. The reason the city increase is at a comparatively small percentage is because it already was very high in 1911. During this period, from 1911 to 1916, inclusive, the population of the State increased between 25 per cent and 27 per cent, and the total of the assessment rolls of the counties 37 per cent.

As an indication of where some of the money went, the three forms of government in California expended in 1916 upon highway and street work \$33,544,733.52; over \$10,000,000 in interest upon a total bonded indebtedness of \$225,041,735.33, and for educational purposes \$37,450,561.18, or more than \$12 per capita.

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